

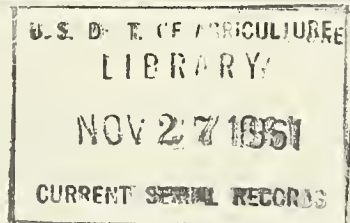
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LIVESTOCK AND MEATS
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WORLD HOG SLAUGHTER TO INCREASE IN 1962

Hog slaughter in 33 countries in 1962 is forecast at 5 percent above 1961. Slaughter for 1961 is estimated to have been up 1 percent from 1960, and 23 percent above the 1951-55 average.

Most of the 1962 increase is expected in Europe where hog numbers are at a record high. Slaughter in Western Europe in 1961 rose about 1 percent; a further increase of 5 percent is forecast for 1962.

Hog slaughter in Europe in 1962 may be about 46 percent above the 1951-55 average. Slaughter in most Eastern European countries is expected to continue to rise as more emphasis is placed on meat production. Slaughter in the 5 Eastern European countries--Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia--rose from 33.5 million head in 1959 to 35.2 in 1960 and is expected to reach 35.6 million in 1961. However, this year's extremely small corn crop in Yugoslavia will affect future production.

In North America hog slaughter in 1962 is forecast about 3 percent higher than in 1961, but 3 percent lower than in 1959. Slaughter will rise in the United States, Canada and Mexico to about 9 percent above the 1951-55 average.

The increase in pork production in Europe probably will hurt U.S. shipments of pork and lard to that area. Western Europe, excluding the United Kingdom, will again be a net exporter of pork and pork products as a record slaughter is forecast in many of the countries. The United Kingdom, leading market for U.S. lard, has been importing larger quantities of lard from Western Europe. The increase in pork production in Eastern Europe has enabled these countries to export larger quantities of pork products and lard to Western Europe and other Free World areas.

Demand for fatback and lard has declined in Western Europe which has accelerated the production of meat-type hogs. Lard consumption and imports

in the United Kingdom reached record levels in 1960, but have declined considerably in 1961 because of higher world lard prices. Britain is the largest world importer of lard and has taken about 60 percent of U.S. exports in recent years. About 80 percent of U.K. lard imports come from the United States. British production of lard is very small as most pigs are bacon types.

The expected general increase in pork production in 1962 can be consumed readily by the growing populations. However, there is considerable concern in major producing countries that larger supplies will cause some drop in hog prices. Denmark has subsidized early slaughter and the slaughter of bred sows to reduce the number of marketable pigs in 1962.

Hog slaughter in Canada declined for the third straight year and is 26 percent below the peak in 1959. Slaughter should pick up in the fall of 1961 and continue at a higher rate throughout 1962. Canada has been importing relatively large quantities of pork from the United States during 1961 to supplement relatively short domestic supplies.

Slaughter in the United States will probably be about 3 percent larger in 1962 than during this year. Hog prices may average somewhat lower than in 1961 but may not be low enough to discourage increased production. Lard production will increase in 1962 and prices probably will average considerably lower than this year. Exports of lard should rise as U.S. prices may be more competitive on the world market.

Hog slaughter in Denmark reached a record high in 1961 and may be 10 percent higher in 1962. Hog numbers in Denmark were 17 percent higher in August than in the same month of 1960. Denmark is a major supplier of Wiltshire sides to the United Kingdom, and also supplies a large quantity of canned hams and shoulders to the U.S. market. A slaughter tax is imposed on all hogs and is passed on to the Danish consumer. Exporters of pork are refunded the slaughter tax which results in exported pork being about 3 cents a pound less than that sold domestically.

West Germany is the largest producer of hogs and pork in Western Europe. Slaughter in 1961 will be about 1 percent below the record of 1960, but larger numbers raised in 1961 should result in a 12-percent higher slaughter during 1962. West Germany is a net importer of meat and meat products and the increased production can easily be consumed domestically.

Slaughter in France is up 3 percent in 1961 and an increase of 4 percent is forecast for 1962. France is becoming an important exporter of lard, especially to the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of livestock and meat products are restricted because of high price guarantees to producers.

Hog slaughter in the United Kingdom is expected to be 6 percent larger in 1961 than in the previous year, but will decline slightly in 1962. The United Kingdom is the world's largest importer of pork and pork products. Western Europe supplies a large portion of the pork, bacon, and canned

HOGS: Total number slaughtered in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959-60, indicated 1961 and forecast 1962

Countries	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	Indicated 1961	Forecast 1962	Percent change	
						1961 of 1960	1962 of 1961
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Per- cent	Per- cent
North America:							
Canada 1/.....	5,527	8,571	6,770	6,350	7,060	-6	+11
Mexico.....	2,281	3,000	2,897	2,900	2,950	--	+2
United States 2/.....	79,807	87,606	84,375	83,000	85,500	-2	+3
Cuba.....	1,194	1,250	1,225	---	---	--	--
Total.....	88,809	100,427	95,267	93,490	96,750	-2	+3
South America:							
Argentina.....	1,893	2,140	---	2,740	2,600	--	-5
Brazil 1/.....	6,227	7,109	6,750	7,155	7,300	+6	+2
Colombia.....	912	1,118	1,137	1,175	1,215	+3	+3
Uruguay.....	232	275	291	290	295	--	+1
Total.....	9,264	10,642	10,578	11,360	11,410	+7	--
Europe:							
Austria.....	2,348	2,979	3,072	3,205	3,300	+4	+3
Belgium.....	2,124	2,527	2,800	3,205	3,300	+14	+3
Denmark.....	6,346	8,800	9,700	10,200	11,200	+5	+10
France 1/.....	6,161	9,618	9,319	9,500	9,850	+3	+4
Germany, West.....	3/14,441	4/20,178	4/20,943	4/20,720	4/23,300	-1	+12
Ireland.....	1,092	1,280	1,402	1,505	1,600	+7	+6
Italy.....	3,857	4,522	5,110	5,260	5,365	+3	+2
Netherlands.....	3,092	3,952	5,115	4,660	5,200	-9	+12
Norway.....	486	659	790	810	835	+3	+3
Portugal.....	1,109	1,056	1,100	1,100	1,150	--	+5
Spain 5/.....	2,080	2,685	2,986	2,695	2,810	-10	+4
Sweden.....	2,363	3,222	3,180	3,070	3,315	-3	+8
Switzerland.....	1,064	1,416	1,552	1,620	1,590	+4	-2
United Kingdom 1/.....	7,829	10,815	10,272	10,855	10,750	+6	-1
Czechoslovakia 1/.....	6/3,958	4,767	---	---	---	--	--
Germany, East.....	6,018	6,570	7,059	---	---	--	--
Hungary.....	3,800	4,360	4,453	---	---	--	--
Poland.....	9,231	11,538	11,884	---	---	--	--
Yugoslavia.....	6/4,704	6,324	7,012	7,000	---	--	--
Total.....	82,103	107,268	112,539	114,010	120,170	+1	+5
Africa:							
So. Africa, Rep. of 7/..	902	916	858	865	---	+1	--
Asia:							
China Taiwan.....	1,508	2,151	2,055	---	---	--	--
Japan 1/.....	1,477	3,562	2,836	3,925	4,910	+38	+25
Philippines.....	2,371	3,296	3,517	3,655	3,800	+4	+4
Total.....	5,356	9,009	8,408	9,680	10,810	+15	+12
Oceania:							
Australia.....	1,632	2,005	2,134	2,250	2,400	+5	+7
New Zealand 8/.....	734	883	843	830	800	-2	-4
Total.....	2,366	2,888	2,977	3,080	3,200	+3	+4
9/ Total specified countries:	188,800	231,150	230,627	232,490	243,210	+1	+5

1/ Commercial slaughter only. 2/ Excludes slaughter in Hawaii and Virgin Islands. 3/ Slaughter from domestic sources only. Excludes Saarland. 4/ Includes imported animals slaughtered. Includes Saarland. 5/ Reported slaughter only. 6/ Less than 5 years. 7/ Year ending June 30. 8/ Year ending Sept. 30. 9/ Includes estimates for non-reporting countries.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.
Foreign Agricultural Service, October 1961.

pork products imported. The United States is not permitted to ship fresh or frozen pork because of the British veterinary regulations, or canned and cooked pork or other meats (except canned poultry) due to dollar restrictions.

Netherlands' hog slaughter dropped 9 percent in 1961, but a 12-percent gain is forecast for 1962. The Netherlands has supplied a large number of slaughter hogs to West Germany in recent years. Much of the decline in slaughter during 1961 is a direct result of lower prices. Much bacon is exported to the United Kingdom.

Italian hog slaughter is expected to be 3 percent larger in 1961 than in 1960 and should increase about 2 percent in 1962. Italy banned imports of all pork products during early 1961 in an effort to increase domestic prices. Italian producers are asking that the ban be continued indefinitely to protect domestic producers.

Slaughter in Japan showed the largest increase of any country in 1961--38 percent higher than in 1960. A further increase of 25 percent is forecast for 1962. Expanded economic activity in Japan has increased the demand for meat..

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